



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

March 27, 1896

Cholera notes.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, March 4, 1896.]

EGYPT.—From December 14 to 21 there were 20 new cases and 17 deaths reported at Alexandria.

EAST INDIES—Calcutta.—From January 12 to 18 there were 48 cholera deaths.

Current quarantine measures.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, March 4, 1896.]

CHOLERA.

PRUSSIA.—The minister of the interior has informed the presidents of Königsberg, Dantzig, Paten, and Breslau that the authority given under date of November 26 and December 10, 1890, continued in the three succeeding years and extended in 1893, in regard to measures against workmen from Russia and Galicia who might be seeking employment in the provinces named, is renewed.

In view of the possibility of a cholera outbreak on the Russian frontier, special attention should be paid to sanitation and to the transportation of foreign workmen. Enforcement of quarantine during a definite period, and official medical inspection to ascertain the condition of health of the said workmen are recommended.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—The minister of the interior has, under date of February 25, declared the district of Trembowla to be no longer a cholera focus. The local authorities at Lemberg are instructed to exercise sanitary inspection of travelers and their effects at the frontier stations of Podwaloczeka, Brody, and Stoganow.

SPAIN.—By royal proclamation of February 20, quarantine against arrivals from Casablanca is suspended.

PORUGAL.—By ministerial proclamation of February 22 the ports of Morocco and Ceuta are declared clean.

EGYPT.—The sanitary council of Alexandria resolved, February 10, that ships' bills be amended as follows:

"Since December 29, 1895, an average of 2 cases in every three days has been reported at Alexandria."

MOROCCO.—The sanitary council at Tangier declares the suspension of quarantine against ports on the Morocco coast.

YELLOW FEVER.

PORUGAL.—By ministerial proclamation of February 22 the port of Pernambuco is declared infected. Other ports in the same province are declared suspect.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary reports from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, February 19, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended February 15, 1896:

There were 27 deaths from *acesso pernicioso*, a decrease of 3; 200 from yellow fever, an increase of 89 (233 new cases reported); 12 from